

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1913.

REGENT OF BAVARIA
REFUSES A CROWNBecause Prince Louis Will Not
Yield to Precedent or Govern-
ment Pressure Mad King
Otto Is Nominal Ruler.

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Prince Louis of Bavaria's accession to the regency of a kingdom which is second only in rank to that of Prussia in the confederation of twenty-four sovereign states known as the German Empire marks a departure in the history of the empire. With a Prussian bullet still in his body, received at the battle of Helmstadt—a bullet which had the effect of putting an end to his active military career—he has always been the most vigorous champion of Prussian particularism, that is to say, of the defense of the sovereign rights of the various states of the confederation against the encroachments and usurpation of Prussia.

Ever since the foundation of the present German Empire in 1871, and even prior thereto, from the time of the organization of the so-called North German confederation at the close of the

consideration to which the present Kaiser, when questioning at Kiel a Bavarian recruit for the navy, asked him who was the national and hereditary enemy, expecting to hear that it was France, but was disconcerted to receive the naïve reply that the enemy was Prussia. On another occasion it was during the lifetime of the late Emperor William—his son, the Crown Prince, had under his command during the annual maneuvers of the entire German army a division of Bavarians. Getting into conversation with an ordinary Bavarian trooper, toward the end of the operations, the man expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which he and his comrades had been handled, and exclaimed with enthusiasm: "Ah, if we had only had your imperial highness to command us in the war of 1870 we'd have beaten those damned Prussians!"

The late Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, like his younger son, Prince Leopold, and his nephew, Prince Arnulf, all of whom had taken part in the Franco-German War of 1870, had always been noted for his very friendly relations with Prussia and with its reigning house of Hohenzollern. So much was this the case that when, in 1890, King Louis's extravagance of conduct and of speech became such as

Prince Luitpold, the Late Regent of Bavaria and
Prince Luitpold, His Great Grandson

in 1890, there has been a tendency on the part of Prussia to centralize all the sovereign power, first of the North German confederation and then of the empire, at Berlin. This policy has been pursued sometimes so insidiously as to escape public attention, at other times boldly and openly, but always without interruption until some of the smaller states have ceased to retain any independent power or authority, save in name. Indeed, the Prussians are never tired of pointing out, in speeches and in print, the superior advantages which non-Prussian Teutons would derive if they were subject to one great and powerful state, ruled by the Kaiser, one of the great figures of the world, rather than be compelled to accord their allegiance to a petty sovereign whose name and rank count for little, if anything, outside his borders of Germany.

This has been strongly resented in Württemberg, Baden, Saxony and in the two grand duchies of Mecklenburg, likewise in Hesse, but nowhere more intensely than in Bavaria. Popular sentiment in that kingdom is perhaps best illustrated by the well-known story ac-

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Corset Covers.....	98c to \$7.98
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considerable increase of territory in recognition of the valuable services which the Bavarian army had rendered in the war with France. "If," he added, "we have a greater and a therefore stronger Bavaria, we shall then be the better able not only to resist any future aggression by Prussia, but also to defend the cause of any other state of the confederation whose independence may be threatened from Berlin."

By degrees Prince Louis has become more reconciled to the new order of things, and he now preaches to his countrymen loyalty to the German Emperor in matters of imperial interest, providing these do not in any way interfere with the immeasurably superior obligations to their native Bavaria. He never departs from the opinions to which he gave such sensational utterance at the great banquet at Moscow on the occasion of the coronation of the present Czar. The principal German guest was Henry of Prussia, as representative of the Kaiser. But there were also scores of every reigning house of Germany present. In proposing the health of the German royal guests at the banquet the Minnesotte Grand Duke entrusted with the chairmanship, in the place of the Czar, made the mistake of giving as the toast "Prince Henry of Prussia, as representing the Kaiser, and all the princes of the vassal German states."

AN USLY WORD.

Before the cheers had died away and before Prince Henry could reply, Prince Louis of Bavaria was on his feet, declaring that neither he nor any of the non-Prussian princes present could accept the word vassal, that none of the reigning houses which they represented would dream of acknowledging the Kaiser's suzerainty, and that they were not his feudatories, but his allies, on a footing of perfect equality—that he was merely prince among peers.

These sentiments constitute the keynote of his character, of his policy in the past and of his policy in the future, and no matter what the tenor of the speeches or the language of the dispatches exchanged by Emperor William and Prince Leopold on the occasion of the latter's recent succession to the regency after his father's death, there will be a greater independence than heretofore on the part of Bavaria toward Prussia, there will be less intimacy between Munich and Berlin, and the particularism not alone of Bavaria, but also of most of the non-Prussian states of the empire, will be emphasized. True, Prince Leopold is already sixty-seven years old, white-haired, white-bearded, and with a Prussian rifle bullet still in his body—unique among the federal rulers of Germany in this latter respect. But his race is a long-lived one, as was demonstrated in the case of his father, who died the other day at ninety-two, having retained until within a few months only of his demise sufficient mental and physical vigor to do some very successful though very arduous, deer-stalking.

Moreover, his eldest son and heir, Prince Rupert, who lost his charming wife (sister of the Queen of Belgium) the other day, takes his views and his prejudices from his parents rather than from his late grandfather or from his uncle, Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

Prince Louis has resisted the pressure brought to bear upon him, from within the kingdom as well as from beyond its borders—from all parts of Germany—to have himself proclaimed King and to consent to the deposition of his cousin, King Otto. The latter has been incurably insane ever since 1870, and under restraint in the closest kind of seclusion since 1875, that is to say, since ten years prior to his proclamation as King. His legs have never set free on him during the more than a quarter of a century that he has been his monarch in name, and the only nation which the present generation of Bavarians have of his appearance is derived from the coinage on which his effigy still figures. An overwhelming majority in both houses of the Munich Parliament favored the deposition of Otto and the establishment of Prince Louis on the throne in his stead, on the ground that the country was at a disadvantage in being represented among the other rulers of the empire by a regent in lieu of a full-fledged monarch, arguing that Louis's voice would carry much more weight if he were able to speak as King, instead of merely as the latter's representative.

Moreover, they cited several precedents for a move of this kind, notably the analogous case of Grand Duke Louis II of Baden, who was already insane when he succeeded his father in 1828 but was deposed as incurably imbecile four years later, and his young brother, Frederick,

proclaimed sovereign grand duke in his stead, the ex-Grand Duke Louis surviving his dethronement for several years.

The Munich government, in conjunction with the two legislative chambers, had taken all the necessary steps to substitute Louis for Otto on the throne of Bavaria when the prince suddenly intimated that he would not under any circumstances whatsoever accept the crown until it came to him in natural course through the demise of his dethroned cousin, that is, in the event of his predeceasing the Czar, King, Prince Rupert, his own son and heir, would follow his example and restrict himself to the dignity of regent.

While Prince Louis did not vouchsafe any public explanation of the motives which thus prompted him to decline the crown, it is understood that he had concluded that in these modern times of advanced democracy, when the deposition of monarchs by their discontented subjects is becoming a favorite point of view for the reigning houses to foster this practice and to set at naught the principles of hereditary monarchy, by themselves initiating dethronements.

NOT FOND OF BRASS BUTTONS.

Prince Louis, unlike most German rulers and princes of the blood, is rarely seen in uniform, and ever since the battle of Helmstadt, in which he was so severely wounded, has displayed a marked preference for civilian clothes. When obliged to don a uniform, he looks uncomfortable. It does not set well on him, and the appearance which he presents is quite the reverse of military. The only thing of an armed character in which he is really interested is the German navy, of which he is one of the most enthusiastic supporters, and which is one of the few subjects in which he is in entire sympathy with the Kaiser.

Another field of common interest with the Emperor is the promotion of inland navigation by the construction of new canals, the enlarging of those already in existence, and the deepening and connection of the various rivers of the empire, one with another. This hobby of inland navigation is all the more surprising since there is one thing more than any other to which he is devoted, that is agriculture, and inland navigation has found its bitterest opponents among the agrarian element throughout Germany, which fears that domestic agricultural interests will be impaired if foreign foodstuffs can be brought into the interior of Germany and distributed throughout the empire, at a nominal cost for transport, by means of waterways.

BAVARIA'S ROYAL FARMER.

The Prince is without exception the leading farmer, not merely of Bavaria, but of all Germany. It is almost of a new development in agricultural science, and is obtaining extraordinary results on his various estates in Bavaria, in Austria and in Hungary, particularly on the model farms of Leutstetten, on the shores of the Starnberger lake.

Rather below than above medium height, thickest, broad shouldered, with a somewhat weatherbeaten face, the complexion of which, however, denotes sturdy good health, Prince Louis charms those brought into contact with him by his entire simplicity of manner, his freedom from arrogance, or even from anything that could be construed as condescension. His utterances strike one by their extreme lucidity of expression, by their straightforwardness and directness. He is a foe of anything that resembles equivocation, and prefers to speak the truth, no matter how unpleasant, rather than to remain silent. He is the most independent-minded, independent-spoken prince or monarch in Europe, and just on this account, one of the greatest characters among the rulers of Germany. Thanks to his sincerity and to his patriotism he enjoys the confidence of all classes of his countrymen, to a degree without precedent in the history of the land, and whenever he speaks he may be relied upon, having at his back the entire Bavarian nation.

TOO MUCH FOR POP.

"Pop,"
"Yes, my son."
"They scuttle a house at the top, don't they?"
"Yes, my boy."
"And they scuttle a boat at the bottom, do they not?"
"Why-yes."
"Well, where would they start to scuttle a houseboat, pop?"—Yonkers Statesman.

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42x54	Value 22c.....14
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44x54	Value 20c.....12
44x66	Value 22c.....14
44x78	Value 24c.....16
44x90	Value 26c.....18
44x102	Value 28c.....20
44x114	Value 30c.....22
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44x174	Value 40c.....32
44x186	Value 42c.....34
44x198	Value 44c.....36
44x210	Value 46c.....38
44x222	Value 48c.....40
44x234	Value 50c.....42
44x246	Value 52c.....44
44x258	Value 54c.....46
44x270	Value 56c.....48
44x282	Value 58c.....50
44x294	Value 60c.....52
44x306	Value 62c.....54
44x318	Value 64c.....56
44x330	Value 66c.....58
44x342	Value 68c.....60
44x354	Value 70c.....62
44x366	Value 72c.....64
44x378	Value 74c.....66
44x390	Value 76c.....68
44x402	Value 78c.....70
44x414	Value 80c.....72
44x426	Value 82c.....74
44x438	Value 84c.....76
44x450	Value 86c.....78
44x462	Value 88c.....80
44x474	Value 90c.....82
44x486	Value 92c.....84
44x498	Value 94c.....86
44x510	Value 96c.....88
44x522	Value 98c.....90
44x534	Value 1.00.....92
44x546	Value 1.02.....94
44x558	Value 1.04.....96
44x570	Value 1.06.....98
44x582	Value 1.08.....1.00
44x594	Value 1.10.....1.02
44x606	Value 1.12.....1.04
44x618	Value 1.14.....1.06
44x630	Value 1.16.....1.08
44x642	Value 1.18.....1.10
44x654	Value 1.20.....1.12
44x666	Value 1.22.....1.14
44x678	Value 1.24.....1.16
44x690	Value 1.26.....1.18
44x702	Value 1.28.....1.20
44x714	Value 1.30.....1.22
44x726	Value 1.32.....1.24
44x738	Value 1.34.....1.26
44x750	Value 1.36.....1.28
44x762	Value 1.38.....1.30
44x774	Value 1.40.....1.32
44x786	Value 1.42.....1.34
44x798	Value 1.44.....1.36
44x810	Value 1.46.....1.38
44x822	Value 1.48.....1.40
44x834	Value 1.50.....1.42
44x846	Value 1.52.....1.44
44x858	Value 1.54.....1.46
44x870	Value 1.56.....1.48
44x882	Value 1.58.....1.50
44x894	Value 1.60.....1.52
44x906	Value 1.62.....1.54
44x918	Value 1.64.....1.56
44x930	Value 1.66.....1.58
44x942	Value 1.68.....1.60
44x954	Value 1.70.....1.62
44x966	Value 1.72.....1.64
44x978	Value 1.74.....1.66
44x990	Value 1.76.....1.68
44x1002	Value 1.78.....1.70
44x1014	Value 1.